

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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GENERAL

1.. Krasnogorsk, a city of approximately 35,000 inhabitants, is located about 25 km from Moscow. The city appeared to be of fairly recent construction. Most of the dwellings were brick apartment houses, although there were some smaller wooden homes. [] also observed old wooden houses in several small villages within the city limits. Large houses, which had been erected during the time of the tsars, were located in the countryside surrounding Krasnogorsk and were used as sanatoriums.

2. [] no information regarding health statistics in Krasnogorsk. [] the death rate among the Soviets was quite high; [] attributed this to food shortages, crowded living conditions, and unhygienic living facilities. There were very few old people among the population. Each family usually

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had two or three children, but rarely more; there was no desire for many children, undoubtedly because of the fear of want.

DISEASE INCIDENCE

3. Tuberculosis was the only disease [redacted] to be endemic in Krasnogorsk. Incidence was very high and treatment was superficial. [redacted]

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case of an old man who was known to be suffering from tuberculosis; the authorities permitted him to continue working at Zavod 393 because he could not afford to retire.

4. Diarrhoea was a common ailment: [redacted]

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5. Cases of malaria were rare. Venereal diseases were not commonly encountered. [redacted]

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6. There was a typhoid threat during the early postwar years, but an epidemic did not occur. Worm infestation (ascarides and taeniae) was very common.

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[redacted] Some success was attained by taking tablets of a drug which were administered daily, three in the morning and three at night.

7. Hunger was responsible for most deaths in the postwar period until 1947, when the food supply improved.

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MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

8. The city hospital at Krasnogorsk had medical, surgical, dental, obstetrical, and infectious disease sections. It had a capacity of approximately 250 beds. There was also a city polyclinic which had all necessary specialists.

9. The German residents of Krasnogorsk were referred to Moscow for specialist treatment when such care was indicated by the Krasnogorsk doctors. This privilege of consulting the better trained Moscow doctors was not available to the average Soviet citizen, for whom, it was assumed, the medical care at Krasnogorsk was adequate. However, when critical cases occurred, referral was made to Novo-Nikolskoye.

10. A German worker was referred to an eye clinic in Moscow located in the "Leningrad-berg" section of the city. [redacted] one clinic was located on Tverskaya Ulitsa at Mamovskiy Ulitsa. Another German who complained of severe head pains was taken to the Monika Clinic in the same city area.

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11. Adults received annual typhoid immunization shots. Children were inoculated against smallpox and diphtheria. [redacted]

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12. Dental treatment was administered by two women at the polyclinic. The service was poor, dental materials were scarce (the drills were worn out), and no drugs were available.

Factory Medical Care

13. The dispensary at Zavod 393, set up to furnish emergency medical aid to workers, consisted of four rooms. There were two women physicians and several medical assistants on the staff, but the physicians were

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rotated frequently. A commission of doctors occasionally visited the dispensary to determine whether the medical care furnished was satisfactory. In general, [redacted] the treatment at the dispensary was good. Workers were also permitted to go to the city polyclinic upon referral by a member of the dispensary staff. No dentists were on duty at the factory dispensary.

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Safety and Sanitation in the Factory

14. [redacted] safety conditions were very poor in the factory. Although safety regulations appeared on paper, they were not adhered to in practice. Dust was everywhere, paint spray was scattered around, metal-plating baths were unguarded, and only the most primitive precautions for sanitation were used. No attention was paid to industrial hygiene at the plant.
15. The plant had a safety engineer whose task it appeared was to fix blame after accidents occurred. Inflammable materials were unprotected, materials were washed in gasoline, and smoking restrictions were disregarded. The plant did have a fire brigade, and water hydrants were installed.
16. Workers' representatives rarely criticized the safety administration of the plant, although [redacted] they had the power to enforce safety regulations, had they been willing to expose themselves to the wrath of the management.

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Military Hospital

18. A beautiful three-story stone building (75 m. x 15 m.) was located in nearby Chernovo, and it was used as a military hospital.* [redacted] a radio tower was located next to it. This hospital was used by soldiers quartered in Chernovo.

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Blood Transfusions

19. [redacted]. Soviet doctors regularly employed direct transfusions when such treatment was indicated.

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Health Propaganda

20. The only form of health propaganda used by the Soviets [redacted] was the use of placards at the dental office in the polyclinic. These placards advised people to visit their dentists regularly; however, the attending dentists refused to administer treatment unless the patient had severe pains.

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FOOD AVAILABILITY AND INSPECTION

22. All meat sold on the open market in Krasnogorsk bore a stamp of inspection and approval. However, the Soviets were not fastidious about the quality of meat which was sold them. A veterinarian was stationed in the market place to insure that the meat was inspected before being sold. 25X1
 Food inspection was generally confined to appearance, odor, and price; nothing else was considered.
23. [redacted] the places where foods were sold were very dirty, but they were kept cleaner in later years. 25X1
24. Vegetables were in plentiful supply in the summer months; fruits were expensive, particularly during the winter. 25X1
 Because of the poor food distribution in the USSR, each area supplied itself. A lack of fodder forced many owners to kill their calves before the winter months. Fresh sausage was a popular food item in Krasnogorsk.

Milk

25. The milk on sale in Krasnogorsk was unpasteurized but was of excellent flavor and consistency. It was sold in bulk [redacted] never [redacted] bottled milk for sale anywhere other than in Moscow. [redacted] the dairy cows on the nearby kolkhozy were tubercular tested. 25X1
 Other milk products sold in the city were cream, cottage cheese, and a milk drink which was prepared by adding a fungus material to the milk, which was then heated.

WATER SUPPLY

26. The water used in Krasnogorsk came from the Ban'ka River, which flowed into the Moscow River. Both Krasnogorsk and Pavshino had a water supply system. However, the Soviets living in the small surrounding villages obtained water from wells.
27. The water in Krasnogorsk was primarily for the use of the factory, and pumps were available to fill water towers for supplying residences as well. The water towers were guarded by females.
28. [redacted] At Zavod 393 [redacted] not permitted to drink any water except that gotten from a water tap designated as approved for use. Soft drinks flavored with cherry, or plum juice, were on sale cheaply. Mineral water from the Crimea was also available but was drunk only for dietary reasons. [redacted] no carbonated waters in the city. As regards other beverages, [redacted] the Soviets drank a considerable amount of vodka. 25X1
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29. [redacted] the Soviets did not treat the water prior to drinking it. However, [redacted] the Soviet health authorities tested the drinking water, because they took samples of tap water directly from the homes. These samples were analyzed at the polyclinic. [redacted] the Soviets checked all water supply at the time of the typhoid threat. 25X1
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DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

30. Krasnogorsk had an operating sanitary sewage system which served about 80 per cent of the population. [redacted]
[redacted] it was emptied into the Moscow River. Pavshino had no sewage system.
31. Those houses in Krasnogorsk not serviced by the sewage system utilized outdoor latrines. No sewage was collected, and each family had to dispose of its own wastes. I do not believe the large kolkhozy used human excreta as fertilizer and saw no such use. These organizations used artificial fertilizer.
32. Rain water never collected in the city area but regularly drained off into the rivers.
33. There was no garbage collection in Krasnogorsk except before the October Revolution holiday on 7 November. The city was regularly cleaned up at this time, but on no other occasion. At other times the citizens were not expected to remove their own garbage, nor did they do so.
34. Only the Germans cremated their dead. The Soviets were opposed to this practice because of religious feelings, and buried the dead. I wish to note that not only were the older people in the USSR still religious, but the younger people were becoming more religious minded.

PEST CONTROL

35. No active pest control organization functioned in Krasnogorsk. Prior to my arrival in the city, the area had been used to billet German prisoners-of-war, and they had attempted to wipe out the vermin and had some success. Unfortunately, the numerous wooden houses in the area were infested with fleas and other insects. The Soviets used an odorous powder which was quite effective to combat these. Petroleum oil was also spread about the dwellings which, for a short time, was helpful in getting rid of insects.
36. All hospital patients were deloused and their body hair removed prior to acceptance in the hospital.

#Chernevo (N55-50, E37-18)

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